

Lanzol 15 mg hard gastro-resistant capsules  
Lanzol 30 mg hard gastro-resistant capsules

Lansoprazole

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start taking this medicine because it contains important information for you.

- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have any further questions, ask your doctor or pharmacist.
- This medicine has been prescribed for you. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their symptoms are the same as yours.
- If any of the side effects get serious, talk to your doctor. This includes any side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

What is in this leaflet

1. What Lanzol is and what it is used for
2. What you need to know before you take Lanzol
3. How to take Lanzol
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store Lanzol
6. Contents of the pack and other information



1 What Lanzol is and what it is used for

The active ingredient in Lanzol is lansoprazole, which is a proton pump inhibitor. Proton pump inhibitors reduce the amount of acid that your stomach makes.

Your doctor may prescribe Lanzol for the following indications:

- Treatment of duodenal and stomach ulcer
- Treatment of inflammation in your oesophagus (reflux oesophagitis)
- Prevention of reflux oesophagitis
- Treatment of heartburn and acid regurgitation
- Treatment of infections caused by the bacteria *Helicobacter pylori* when given in combination with antibiotic therapy
- Treatment or prevention of duodenal or stomach ulcer in patients requiring continued NSAID treatment (NSAID treatment is used against pain or inflammation)
- Treatment of Zollinger-Ellison syndrome.

2 What you need to know before you take Lanzol

Do not take Lanzol:

- if you are allergic to lansoprazole or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6.1).
- if you are taking a medicine containing the active substance atazanavir (used in the treatment of HIV).

Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor before taking Lanzol. Tell your doctor if you have serious liver disease. The doctor may have to adjust your dosage.

Your doctor may perform or have performed an additional investigation called an endoscopy in order to diagnose your condition and/or exclude malignant disease.

If diarrhoea occurs during the treatment with Lanzol contact your doctor immediately, as Lanzol has been associated with a small increase in infectious diarrhoea.

If your doctor has given you Lanzol in addition to other medicines intended for the treatment of *Helicobacter pylori* infection (antibiotics) or together with anti-inflammatory medicines to treat your pain or rheumatic disease: please also read the package leaflets of these medicines carefully.

Taking a proton pump inhibitor like Lanzol, especially over a period of more than one year, may slightly increase your risk of fracture in the hip, wrist or spine. Tell your doctor if you have osteoporosis or if you are taking corticosteroids (which can increase the risk of osteoporosis).

If you take Lanzol on a long-term basis (longer than 1 year) your doctor will probably keep you under regular surveillance. You should report any new and exceptional symptoms and circumstances whenever you see your doctor.

Tell your doctor if you have ever had a skin reaction after treatment with a medicine similar to Lanzol that reduces stomach acid. If you get a rash on your skin, especially in areas exposed to the sun tell your doctor as soon as you can, as you may need to stop your treatment with Lanzol. Remember to also mention any other ill-effects like pain in your joints.

Tell your doctor before taking this medicine, if you are due to have a specific blood test (Chromogranin A).

Other medicines and Lanzol

Tell your doctor if you are taking or have recently taken any other medicines, including medicines obtained without a prescription.

In particular tell your doctor if you are taking medicines containing any of the following active substances as Lanzol may affect the way these drugs work:

- ketoconazole, itraconazole, rifampicin (used to treat infections)
- digoxin (used to treat heart problems)
- theophylline (used to treat asthma)
- tacrolimus (used to prevent transplant rejection)
- fluvoxamine (used to treat depression and other psychiatric diseases)
- antacids (used to treat heartburn or acid regurgitation)
- sucralfate (used for healing ulcers)
- St John's wort (*Hypericum perforatum*) (used to treat mild depression).

Pregnancy and breast-feeding

If you are pregnant or breast-feeding, think you may be pregnant or planning to have a baby, ask your doctor for advice before taking this medicine.

Driving and using machines

Side effects such as dizziness, vertigo, tiredness and visual disturbances sometimes occur in patients taking Lanzol. If you experience side effects like these you should take caution as your ability to react may be decreased.

You alone are responsible to decide if you are in a fit condition to drive a motor vehicle or perform other tasks that demand increased concentration. Because of their effects or undesirable effects, one of the factors that can reduce your ability to do these things safely is your use of medicines.

Descriptions of these effects can be found in other sections. Read all the information in this leaflet for guidance. Discuss with your doctor, nurse or pharmacist if you are unsure about anything.

Lanzol contains sucrose

If you have been told by your doctor that you have an intolerance to some sugars, contact your doctor before taking this medicine.

3 How to take Lanzol

Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor has told you. Check with your doctor if you are not sure.

The dose of Lanzol depends on your condition. The usual doses of Lanzol for adults are given below.

Your doctor will sometimes prescribe you a different dose and will tell you how long your treatment will last.

Treatment of heartburn and acid regurgitation

one 15 mg or 30 mg capsule Lanzol for 4 weeks. If symptoms persist you should report to your doctor. If your symptoms are not relieved within 4 weeks, please contact your doctor.

Treatment of duodenal ulcer

two 15 mg capsules or one 30 mg capsule Lanzol every day for 2 weeks

Treatment of stomach ulcer

two 15 mg capsules or one 30 mg capsule Lanzol every day for 4 weeks

Treatment of inflammation in your oesophagus (reflux oesophagitis)

two 15 mg capsules or one 30 mg capsule Lanzol every day for 4 weeks

Long-term prevention of reflux oesophagitis

one 15 mg capsule Lanzol 15 mg every day, your doctor may adjust your dose to two 15 mg capsules or one 30 mg capsule Lanzol every day.

Treatment of infection of *Helicobacter pylori*

The usual dose is two 15 mg capsules or one 30 mg capsule Lanzol in combination with two different antibiotics in the morning and two 15 mg capsules or one 30 mg capsule Lanzol in combination with two different antibiotics in the evening. Treatment will usually be every day for 7 days.

The recommended combinations of antibiotics are:

- 30 mg lansoprazole together with 250–500 mg clarithromycin and 1000 mg amoxicillin
- 30 mg lansoprazole together with 250 mg clarithromycin and 400–500 mg metronidazole

If you are being treated for infection because you have an ulcer, it is unlikely that your ulcer will return if the infection is successfully treated. To give your medicine the best chance of working, take it at the right time and **do not miss a dose**.

Treatment of duodenal or stomach ulcer in patients requiring continued NSAID treatment

two 15 mg capsules or one 30 mg capsule Lanzol every day for 4 weeks.

Prevention of duodenal or stomach ulcer in patients requiring continued NSAID treatment

one 15 mg capsule Lanzol 15 mg every day, your doctor may adjust your dose to two 15 mg capsules or one 30 mg capsule Lanzol every day.

Zollinger-Ellison syndrome

The usual dose is four 15 mg capsules or two 30 mg capsules Lanzol every day to start with, then depending on how you respond to Lanzol the dose that your doctor decides is best for you.

Use in children

Lanzol should not be given to children.

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**Taking this medicine**

Swallow the capsule whole with a glass of water. If you find the capsules difficult to swallow your doctor may advise on alternative ways to take your medicine. Do not crush or chew these capsules or the content of an emptied capsule because this will stop them from working properly.

If you are taking Lanzol once a day, try to take it at the same time each day. You may get best results if you take Lanzol first thing in the morning, at least 30 minutes before food.

If you are taking Lanzol twice a day, you should have the first dose in the morning and the second dose in the evening.

**If you take more Lanzol than prescribed**  
If you take more Lanzol than you have been told to, seek medical advice quickly.

**If you forget to take Lanzol**  
If you forget to take a dose, take it as soon as you remember unless it is nearly time for your next dose. If this happens skip the missed dose and take the remaining capsules as normal. Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten capsule.

**If you stop taking Lanzol**  
Do not stop treatment early because your symptoms have got better. Your condition may not have been fully healed and may reoccur if you do not finish your course of treatment.

If you have any further questions on the use of this product, ask your doctor.

**4 Possible side effects**

Like all medicines, Lanzol can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them.

**Stop taking this medicine straight away and tell your doctor immediately or contact the nearest hospital, if you get any of the following serious side effects:**

- Angioedema; you should **see your doctor immediately** if you experience symptoms of angioedema, such as swollen face, tongue or pharynx, difficulty to swallow, hives and difficulties to breathe
- Very severe skin reactions with reddening, blistering, severe inflammation and skin loss
- Severe hypersensitivity reactions including shock. Symptoms of a hypersensitivity reaction may include fever, rash, swelling and sometimes a fall in blood pressure.
- Very rarely this medicine may cause a reduction in the number of white blood cells and your resistance to infection may be decreased. If you experience an infection with symptoms such as fever and serious deterioration of your general condition, or fever with local infection symptoms such as sore throat/pharynx/mouth or urinary problems you should see your doctor immediately. A blood test will be taken to check possible reduction of white blood cells (agranulocytosis).

Other possible side effects are:  
The following side effects are *common* (may affect up to 1 in 10 people):

- headache, dizziness
- tiredness
- diarrhoea, constipation, stomach pains, feeling or being sick, wind, dry or sore mouth or throat
- skin rash, itching
- changes in liver function test values
- benign polyps in the stomach.

The following side effects are *uncommon* (may affect up to 1 in 100 people):

- depression
- joint or muscle pain
- fluid retention or swelling
- changes in blood cell counts.

The following side effects are *rare* (may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people):

- fever
- restlessness, drowsiness, confusion, hallucinations, insomnia, visual disturbances, vertigo
- a change in the way things taste, loss of appetite, inflammation of your tongue (glossitis)
- skin reactions such as burning or pricking feeling under the skin, bruising, reddening and excessive sweating
- sensitivity to light
- hair loss
- feelings of ants creeping over the skin (paresthesiae), trembling
- anaemia (paleness)
- kidney problems
- pancreatitis
- inflammation of the liver (may be seen as yellow skin or eyes)
- breast swelling in males, impotence
- candidiasis (fungal infection, may affect skin or the mucosa).

The following side effects are *very rare* (may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people):

- inflammation of your mouth (stomatitis)
- colitis (bowel inflammation)
- changes in test values such as sodium, cholesterol and triglyceride levels.

The frequency of the following side effects are *not known* (cannot be estimated from the available data)

- If you are on Lanzol for more than three months it is possible that the levels of magnesium in your blood may fall. Low levels of magnesium can be seen as fatigue, involuntary muscle contractions, disorientation, convulsions, dizziness, increased heart rate. If you get any of these symptoms, please tell your doctor promptly. Low levels of magnesium can also lead to a reduction in potassium or calcium levels in the blood. Your doctor may decide to perform regular blood tests to monitor your levels of magnesium.

- Rash, possibly with pain in the joints.

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly via HPRA Pharmacovigilance, Earlsfort Terrace, IRL – Dublin 2; Tel: +353 1 6764971; Fax: +353 1 6762517. Website: [www.hpra.ie](http://www.hpra.ie); E-mail: [medsafety@hpra.ie](mailto:medsafety@hpra.ie). By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

**5 How to store Lanzol**

Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.

Do not use Lanzol after the expiry date which is stated on the blister and carton after EXP. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Do not store above 25°C.  
Store in the original package in order to protect from moisture.

*In addition for HDPE containers:*  
Keep the container tightly closed in order to protect from moisture.

Do not throw away any medicines via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to dispose of medicines no longer required. These measures will help protect the environment.

**6 Contents of the pack and other information**

**What Lanzol contains**

- The active substance is lansoprazole. Each capsule contains 15 mg lansoprazole or 30 mg lansoprazole respectively.
- The other ingredients are:  
Sugar spheres (sucrose and maize starch), Sodium laurilsulfate, Meglumine, Mannitol (E421), Hypromellose, Macrogol 6000, Talc, Polysorbate 80, Titanium dioxide (E171), Methacrylic acid ethylacrylate copolymer (1:1)-dispersion 30 %
- Capsule shell: Gelatin, Titanium dioxide (E171), Quinoline yellow (15 mg only) (E104)

**What Lanzol looks like and contents of the pack**  
Lanzol 15 mg  
Opaque, yellow hard gelatine capsule, containing white to almost white pellets with enteric coating.

Lanzol 30 mg  
Opaque, white hard gelatine capsule, containing white to almost white pellets with enteric coating.

Lanzol 15 mg is available in blister packs of 7, 10, 14, 15, 20, 28, 30, 35, 50, 56, 60, 84, 98, 100 and 250 capsules or HDPE containers of 28 capsules.

Lanzol 30 mg is available in blister packs of 2, 7, 10, 14, 15, 20, 28, 30, 35, 42, 50, 56, 60, 98, 100 and 250 capsules or HDPE containers of 28 capsules.

Not all packs sizes may be marketed.

**Marketing Authorisation Holder and Manufacturers**  
**Marketing Authorisation Holder**  
Rowex Ltd., Bantry, Co. Cork, Ireland.

**Manufacturers**  
Liconsa S.A., Avda. Miralcampo, No. 7 Poligono, Industrial Miralcampo, 19200 Azuqueca de Henares, (Guadalajara), Spain.  
Salutas Pharma GmbH, Otto-von-Guericke-Allee 1, 39179 Barleben, Germany.  
Rowa Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Bantry, Co. Cork, Ireland.

**This medicinal product is authorised in the member States of the EEA under the following name:**  
Ireland:      Lanzol 15 mg hard gastro-resistant capsules  
                  Lanzol 30 mg hard gastro-resistant capsules

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